MUNICIPAL REFORM

Meeting of Prominent Citizens at Chickering Hall.

The Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Secretary Evarts on Local Self-Government.

THE OMNIBUS BILL INDORSED.

which was largely attended by influential citizens, for the purpose of calling upon the State Legislature to ression, of the proper resolutions for incorporating the proposed amendments recommended by the municipal ssion into the constitution, and also to indorse he pending measures for city reform now before the

T. Morton, Thurlow Weed, John Jay, Peter Cooper, Mouiton, William A. Booth, Joseph Seligman, John H. Sherwood, Etnan Allen, Rush C. Hawkins, William H. Macy, Robert L. Stuart, William H. Leo, George B. Butler, George C. McGann, Roswell D. Hitchcock and

Mr. Rush C. Hawkins called the meeting to order, nd Mr. W. A. Booth was nominated as chairman. The CHAIRMAN said that he had intended to make ew remarks on the question before the meeting, but s there were several speakers to follow him he should ofrain from any further address than that of simply alling upon Mr. Hawkins to read the resolutions.

r are likely to be better assured in our city affairs; ed. That this meeting, convened without regard or property, respectively calls upon the Legislature such prompt measures as will insure the passage at ion of the proper resolutions for incorporating the amendment into the constitution. And, in view of indebtechess, the sharming taxation, and the disleand threatening condition of the affairs of this really, we sho earnestly invoke the co-operation of abers from the country in advancing this reform, assure them that it is our deliberate conviction that ril will hang over the best interests of the whole long as such a remedy shall not be provided for ring sylls of city government; and ed. That we earnestly call upon the members of the write, unswerved by partisan solicitation or favorite to support those pending measures of reform for if now in language adequate (and if not, put to language adequate), to arrest the needless into the city debt; to abolish corrupt and vexations reduce salaries, whether large or small, to a just unrable rate; to impose a criminal responsibility research to rocket the city

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

In the management of the purity of motive and carnest stray to attain it.

But we may honestly entertain different views of stray to attain it.

To in a question of the purity of motive and carnestflucture of the distinguished and influential gentlethe frends of municipal reform. I contially agree these gentlemen in the urgent need of municipal reto-relave our great city of the evils of burdensome and taxation from which it now suffers so severely sigh past abuses of corrupt and moddling legislation ocal mismanagement of its affairs.

I one of them can be disposed to go further, or will himself more successfully, vigorously and persistently I will, to prounde genuine practical reform, by a thory reorganization of our numicipal government which are the proposed to our pubsecure responsible and honest management of our pub-

meeting:

1. "For the purpose of giving expression to such views as may tend to strengthen the resolution of the members of the Legislature who are using their influence in the interest of procuring the passage of the constitutional amendments recommanded by the Municipal Commission," and

2. "For the farther purpose of urging the passage of the governal reform acts now pending."

I fully approve of the first object in so far as it will effect the preliminary legislation necessary to initi-

ion of the true product of the administration of local phone practical experience of the administration of local phone states.

I must dissent, however, with some qualification from the second object proposed as the purpose of the meeting, "of urging the passage of the several (so called) reform acts now pending."

It is too general in its scope and bearing, and much more harm than good may follow if no discrimination is made in approving all pending legislation. All the bills move pending in the Legislature are not genuine "report sette," although that is the pretext for urging their passage. There are some financial measures on which i have been consulted, and have personally recommended, designed to repeat and have personally recommended, designed to repeat and ing in the Legislature are not genuine "retorm acts," although that is the pretaxt for urging their bassage. There across financial measures on which I have been consulted, and have personally recommended, designed to repeal and correct the operation of existing provisions of law which have been perniculous in their effects, provent fraud and extravagance in the prosecution of public works, and, generally, regulate all expenditures and expenses of the city government to reduce taxation and city debt. There are other measures pouding, on the practical operation of which I have not been consulted, and which I cannot approve because they do not, in my judgment, tend to promote the public interests, but will operate injuriously.

I do not wish to identify myself with a movement which may, through any misdirection or misapprehension, give the support of popular approval to legislation upon our city affairs, which, in the name of reform, may salution and justify schemes of personal enterest and political intrigue, and which in fact, is only a perpetuation and repetition of the medding legislation at albany upon local affairs, denounced by the reform advocators as the source and cause of all our municipal mismanagement and misfortunes, and which they propose to correct by the adoption of the proposed constitutional arcendments.

by law have been reduced since the first percent. It my own department, for example, I find that my predecessor used the pruning knile of reform with an unsparing hand in reducing salaries, and renerally the reduction made by him leaves no margin for retrenchment in this tiem of expenditure in the Finance Department without milicting manifold injustice upon faithful and efficient pub-

tion to such so-called "reform acts" as are now pending in the Legislature and do not meet my approval, trust by my official position lending some justification to their advocates for argiant total enactation. J have the honor to be, very truly yours.

MR. RATON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. DORMAN B. EATON said that the sentiment of the meeting was that the debt of the city should not be increased, and that the salaries of the city officials should be reduced. It was the fact that citizens had stood by with folded hands and seen themselves robbed, MR. RUTLER'S SPECH.

Mr. William Allen Butler, a member of the commission, urged the meeting to support the Woodin charter, the Omnibus bill and other bills that give expression to the feeling of the better class of citizens, and this support could be readered by the meeting giving its approval to those measures. The speaker concluded by commenting on several of the prominent features of the charter of the commission.

Mr. Simon Stern, also a member of the commission, made a brief address and suggested that there should be a board of finance elected by taxpayers.

SERKER OF SECRETARY EVARTO.

Mr. Evarts, on rising, was received with three cheers, heartily given by the audience. He said:—"Mr. Chuirman, and gentlemen—During the session of the Legislature for the year 1875 Governor Tilden, in a wise and thoughtful message, directed the attention of the members of the Legislature heartily responded to the mountipal government both in its form and its administration. The Legislature heartily responded to the calm and wise reasoning of Governor Tilden, and readily empowered the appointment by him of a commission the Governor selected men who were well known at least for one thing—that they were greatly immersed in their own alairs. When he did me the honor to ask that I mignit be named as one of them I found no right in my occur and the commission the Governor Tilden they are primarily indected for it. (Applause,) We naturally see in interest in the result of our labors. I have not hear the authority of the Legislature, prompted by the Governor, have intelligently, and with such wisdom as they possessed or could acquire with such patience and prolonged attention as are necessary to select and diseard, as well as to promote and to prepare what will make it possible that, with the best reasonable expectations of success, that the troubled aftairs of this city shall be, if not to-day or to-morrow, yet within a reasonable process of action, within a reasonable space of time, be reduced to order, to economy, to justice and honor. [Applause,] to economy, to justice and honor for time to the labor, for we have always given a considerable share of our time to those discussions and those examinations, and sat as commission, one half of the gentlemen acting with the republican and one half acting with the democratic party. I must be permitted to say, and be confirmed in my statement, that from beginning to end, in discussion or in conclusion, there was no discord, or dissent that could be traced to pointed opinions. (Applause.) And will you not find in this fact some persuasive, convincing lacts to your mind that in this result which we propose there is nothing that any man, republican or democratic, should recoil from or reject upon party consideration? (Applause.) No; it belongs to the force of public duty and of public effort which is common to all parties. It is the form of government under which parties may expect to do every service to the community without which their differences in municipal affairs would be nothing but they and all other cities of the State—for it was intended for them all—that shall preserve us from the intermedding of reformers and of legislators, even if they were all honest in their purposes. We cannot in the government of great cities stand that infinite progress even toward perfection that consists in annoal changes and in monthly experiments. Applause I we cannot devise some means by which the law of Christianization can be discovered and adhered to we cannot expect a gr

if it be valuable, is that it separates us at once from that continual change of persons which makes any thing like permanent and useful administration utterly impossible.

WHAT IS PAIR TO THE COMMISSION.

And is it not fair for us, who have acted in this public service and given this community testimony stripped of all distinctions of party in the advice that we gave—is it not fair to us that, in rejecting our work, we should meet not merely adverse critician but an honest and deliberate proposition from some quarter of a better and more promising method than our own? (Applause.) Is there say difference of opinion in this meeting, in this city, in this State, on the question of whether great mischiels exist, and whether even the permanency of the interests of society and of property are not at stake in finding some mode of repressing them? Is it not fair, then, and honest to the people of the State—to the laboring class, upon whom reats in the last instance all these oppressions of taxation and bad government—is it not fair to them that the critic of this measure should have some responsible proposition to make to them to rescue them from their sufferings and their disgrace? (Applause.) Another principal advantage that we gain is in rescuing the Legislature of the State from the chormous consumption of time and the conormous templations to virtue—(laughter)—that grows out of the annual crop of enty legislation. One hundred and twenty-one bills (introduced this session) in the face of a permanent measure the our own that it is the ast year that this construction in the state might have the sessions of the Legislation one hundred and twenty-one bills and I venture to say as many, at least, as fifty as sixty days out of the 100 or 120 of the whole period of the Legislature of the 100 or 120 of the whole period of the Legislature of the 100 or 120 of the whole period of the Legislature of the Legislature of the legislation, gradually resume their old dignity and power among their fellow-citizens as concerned with

ment, and that in all proper deliberations and determinations which fit the occasion and the grounds upon which expenditures are to be made there shall be present that responsibility and that familiars to that responsibility and that familiars to pay the content of the pay that the property of the pay that the pay t

A GYPSY PHILOSOPHER.

LOUTY SENTIMENTS FOUND IN A PRISONER'S

A fairly dressed man of about thirty-five years age, with a piercing black eye and restless manner, called into the leather and findings store of William B. Burtnett & Son, No. 57 Fulton street, yesterday, and asked to see some samples of bristles. Some written order from E. Godfrey & Son, calling for tel be charged to their account. The man volunteered to carry two pounds with him, saying the remaining eight

could be sent around any time.

Mr. Burtnett's suspicions were aroused and he deermined to ascertain whether the order was genuine, To that end he told the man to call again in about a hour, when the goods would be ready for delivery. When the stranger left the store Mr. Burtneti despatched his messenger to E. Godfrey & Son with the order and hurried out to follow the man. He traced him through William into Beekman street an into a store. Returning to his place of business h learned from the messenger that the order was a or him at the corner of Beckman and William

street, took him into custody.

The man showed signs of resistance, but on M Burtnett tureatening to call the police he agreed to go quietly along. As they were proceeding down Fulton and endeavored to throw him, but his movements were too slow for success. On being brought into the effice of E. Godfrey & Son the prisoner took a bundle o papers from his pocket and rushed to the Burtnott graspod him and prevented the act whereupon be became furious and threatened t

stove to throw them in the fire, but Mr. Burtnett graspod him and prevented the act, whereupon be became furious and threatened to shoot Mr. Burtnett. At this juncture Officer Jonnstone, of the Fourth precinct, was called in and the man was given hato his custody. He was taken to the Tombs Poince Court velore Justice Flammer, and other complainants were soon at hand who testified to previous acts of the same character on his part. The prisoner gave his name as William Livingstone. He said the was formerly a merchant, but lately had not been in business.

A LOVEK OF PHILOSOPHY.

On Livingstone's person were found several sheets of looiscap, on which were written extracts from well known authors in both prose and verse, together with some original writings of no mean order. The following are curious as showing the best of the man's mind. In a neat handwriting were these words:—

"Vice is only lazness, and law breaking an attempt to dodge the law of labor."

"The chief cause of crime is the desire to obtain a living by some easier means than honest ton!"

On another sheet was written:—

"Alas, how easy are scruples repoved when we want money! How many are there who in a state of prosperity and sfillence, when not tried by templation, would have blushed at the bare idea of a dishonest action, have raised and held up their hand in abhorece when they have heard that others have been found guity, and yet when in adversity have themselves committed the very acts which before they so loudly condemned. How many of the other sex who have expressed their indignation and contempt at those who have lailen when tempted have lailen themselves. Let us therefore be charitable. None of us can tell to what we may be reduced by circumstances, and, while we acknowledge that the error is great, let us feel sorrow and pity rather than indignation, and pray that we also may not be led into temptation."

"The so is true, but who is it that has made us so? We have no home save the dark and dreary forests in which because to great the aut

What Benjamin F. Butler Knows About Haves' Southern Policy.

PECULIAR TACTICS.

Ben's Idea of a Political Sermon.

Louisiana Commission Hearing Evidence.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1877. General B. F. Butler has been in the city for the last two weeks, attending to business in the local courts has been a rumor that he and Senater Blaine have agreed to forgive and forget their old time battles, political animosity and bitterness, and the one in the Senate and the other in the House lead the radical republican revolt against the policy of the administration in regard to the Southern States. A representative of the HERALD called upon General man gave some of his ideas on the political situation. In reply to the inquiry what he thought of the policy are all happy. The whole country is happy. have all been waiting a long time for the blessed consummation that has come to us under this new political dispensation—the political eniliennium. God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. All our quarrelling and bickering, the hon and the lamb are lying down together, and seemed the direction of the Executive mansion) the little child is leading them. All our political there never was such a blessed condition of afairs."

puffs of his after dinner cigar General Butler said :-Would you like to hear from the Bible a definition of this Louisiana commission business?" Laying down his cigar the General took from a small bookcase near his desk an edition of the Bible, and, after lumbling over it for some time, read, with an inde And unto the anger of the church of the Landiceans write; These things swith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the teginning of the creation of God.

I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot. I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lakewarm and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth.

"How I should like," said he, "to preach a sermon on that text as applied to the administration in Parson Newman's church." He continued, "You read the resolutions of the New England Methodist Conference a few days ago? Those ministers represent the sent ments of the New England Methodists. Every one of them is a republican. The old fashioned republicans of New England believe in precisely that doctrine, no

matter what you newspapers may say."

At this point the HERALD representative made inquiry, "General, shall we consider all this as for the public?

He replied, "I do not care whether you print it or

not. I am not talking treason, and I do not intend to talk treason. The HERALD is welcome to make nov use it pleases of my ideas."

"What do you think will be the end of the policy o the administration ?"

"Well," said he, "all our political history teacher one lesson, which is this—Compromises have never won; on the contrary, they have always failed and de Clay and Tyler. They have ruined parties. Will the present compromise be an exception? That is the question. What is the situation? Mr. Hayes is the first President who has not brought in the beginning him. Grant did it. The folly of the Southern leaders gave Lincoln a majority in 1861, and so all the way back without, I believe, an exception. But the next

House is against the President. ''
"How about the Senate—what is the majority there?"

"Louisiana and South Carolina will in a short tim make the division of parties there so close that no one three-fourths of the time looking after his silver mines, and while he, and others, possibly, are absent have, as we have now, the lion and the lamb "But," said I, "bow about organizing the next

House on the administration plan ?"

General Butler laughed a long, loud, hearty laugh. "Then you have little faith in the movement to make General Garfield or some other administration

Said Butter:-"We shall see. General Garfield to worthy gentleman. He would grace any position, and especially the Speaker's chair—that is, if he could be elected. Being an Ohio man, I do not know but that he ought to be elected. They had such a theil-fired majority out there in the last election that they ought to get whatever they want. I do not know but that it would be a good idea to give every man of the majority

Going back to the Louisiana contest, General Butler said :- "President Hayes evidently does not know what manner of man Packard is. He had better send fo him and see how he compares with Hampton. His letter to Mr. Hayes yesterday morning is exceedingly able-one of the best things the newspaper types hav

"I think he did. He is a very strong man. He does not like me, but I concede his ability. We differed four years ago on this Louisiana business. Then I was opposed to Durell and his midnight order, and thought there should be a new election. I foresay could to prevent it. I was defeated and it has come How we shall get out of it the future only can tell."

PRESIDENT HAYES' COMMISSION-HEARING THE STATEMENTS OF THE RIVAL STATE ADMINIS-TRATIONS. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

NEW ORLHAMS, April 7, 1877. The commission commenced its sessions to-day, sitting to partor D, St. Charles Hotel. Early to the day they were waited upon by a committee appointed by the Nicholls Legislature, to furnish them with all in formation desired. It is understood that the latte made a full statement of Governor Nicholls' case, and before retiring, were requested to furnish the com mission by Monday with certain data supporting the representations made, among others a detailed state country at present owning allegiance to the Nicholis

About one P. M. three of Packard's Supreme Court Judges were received, who laid a statement of their case before the commission. On retiring a messanger was sent laviting a similar delegation from the Nicholls bonch to an interview, which was subse quently held, and about five o'clock the commission

adjourned over until Monday.

A SEARCH FOR TRUTH.

The sessions are conducted with closed doors, and the members of the commission are very reticent with regard to their plans or purposes, insisting that their mission is only in search of information.

SOUTH CAROLINA. GOVERNOR CHAMBEBLAIN'S FUTURE POLICY NOT

DECILED.

COLUMBIA. April 7, 1877. Governor Chamberlain was interviewed on his arrival here to-day as to his intentions for the future. He said he cared not to state details, as he had not time to consider them, but that in general he did not regard the withdrawal of the troops as af-

on his practical ability to to hold his office until removed from it by force. It answer to an inquiry as to his course it Hampton should convene the Legislature immediately, he said he could not now determine that. He could only say that he intended to pursue a course consistent with firm belief in the justice of his position and cause, without regard to personal consequences.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

PRESIDENT HAYES RECEIVES A MEMORIAL FROM A QUAKER COMMITTEE-THE INDIANS AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

The memorial presented to the President yesterday by the Associated Executive Committee on Indian Affairs of the Orthodox Friends, reviews the work within the Central Superintendency, which embrace twenty-six tribes and portions of tribes, and a total population of about fitteen thousand five hundred Indians, from partially civilized to the wildest and most intractable. They feel satisfied that the work of civilizing the savages is the necessity for the establishment of civil law and tribunals of justice within the Indian Territory. They carnestly urge the payment to agents of an adequate living salary, such as would justify competent men to

believe that in a few years all the tribes under our ment, and that in due time they may be converted into useful citizens of the country. Karnestly desiring comes from above, and give thee strength for all the duties which devolve upon thee, and assuring thee of our living sympathy and prayer, we are thy friends." President Hayes listened attentively to the address,

and in reply stated that in the brief period of his administration he had not had time to look fully into the Indian question, but he had every confidence in the present policy of the government. There were points in the address which needed legislation; they were important and met his views. He would look forward with interest to the continuance of the work of the Friends among the Indians. He was pleased at meeting the gentlemen comprising the committee, and concurred with them that the salaries of agents should be

Mr. F. T. King, on behalf of the Friends present, Carolina and Tennessee, called the attention of the President to the subject of general education in the outh, as referred to in the President's inaugural address, and from which he read. The Friends, Mr. King said, have had a large experience in education in the South since the war, and no part of the President's inaugural address would be more favorably received by the Southern people. In North Carolina and Tennessee they established a great many schools for white and colored people, and had spent \$130,000 for President Hayes said he acknowledged the import-

ance of general education, and that he appreciated the difficulties in the way of establishing a general school system where none existed. It should be a State institution, but the general government should render all the aid it could legally. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to contribute as far as possible in his power to further and clevate the blessing of education in the South, where they had been put back by the war, the loss of their school funds, and the general derangement of their finances. He believed there was no greater guarantee for the advancement and preservation of the country than the intelligence of her peo-

The subject should receive his attention. When the President's secretary announced to the President that a delegation of Friends desired to see im he replied that it would give him great pleasure to meet them as he knew they did not want offices. Before visiting the President the committee spent some two hours with Commissioner Smith, talking over the general subject of Indian affairs, especially the extension of civil law over the Indian country.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS-

BIDS PUT FOR THE WORK. Post Office Department to-day determined to establish another means of mail communication with the Black Hills country, namely, by the route from Bismarck, the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Pattered to Deadwood, a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles. The department will receive private proposals until the 20th inst. for the continue until September 30, on a temporary contract. Proposals for permanent service subsequent to that date will be formally advertised for in due time, but it is desired to make the temporary provision above performance of mail, "messenger" and "station" ser-vice at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for messenger service at Baltimore and Washington, were opened by the Second Asthe awards will be made (after the necessary examination, in compliance with the prescribed messenger service of New York city, are as follows:— G. K. Otis, \$57,900; S. M. Hoyt, \$62,737; New York service the bids are :- Otis, \$14,900; Hoyt, \$17,263, and New York Transfer Company, \$15,984. The bids for ne Philadelphia messenger service are:-T. Gaunon, \$13.390 Union Transfer Company, \$13,950; S. N. Hoyt, \$19,263. For the Philadelphia station service, D. Campbell puts in the lowest bid at \$3,460, and W. B. Courtray bids \$3,645. The proposals for performing the messenger service at Boston are quite numerous, ranging from \$17,263 to \$11,445, North & Foster being the lowest bidders, L. B. Norris is the lowest bidder for the Boston station service at \$4,750. The bids for the Baltimore messenger service are as follows :- Owings & Dorsey, \$5,287; S. D. Castleman, \$6,737; Gregor & McLaughlin, \$6,870; Union Transfer Company of Philadelphia, \$7,410. Owings & Dorsey are also the lowest bidders for the Washington

RETRENCHMENT IN UNITED STATES COURTS. A circular letter has been addressed to the United States district attorneys by the Attorney General, in which he says he finds that the appropriations for the expenses of the United States courts for this fiscal year is rapidly approaching exhaustion, and that Congress predecessor for an increased sum to bear these ex-penses. "The duty is thus forced upon the officers of this department to retrench all possible expenses. To a great extent the attorneys of the United States are responsible for the expenses incorred, and naturally can with propriety be stopped. There is nearly a full quarter of the fiscal year yet to run, during which hope to have your hearty co-operation in this work ??

HOW WADE WON THE HEIRESS.

Miss Clara Taylor, daughter of the late William Taylor, a wealthy tinsmith, who resided at No. 154 Bed \$100,000, has caused a flutter of excitement in ashionable circles by leaving her betrothed, Mr. A. Stewart Ross, a lawyer of this city, her home and her

Stewart Ross, a lawyer of this city, her home and her mother and marrying a young man named Waiter Waite.

The happy groom, who was librarian of a Congregational Sunday school and a manufacturer of flavoring extracts, made Miss Taylor's acquantance through a sidewalk firstation, and he being of fine presence and gitted with attractive manners, won the affections of the lady and persuaded her to marry him. She accompanied him to the house of one of his relatives, the ceremony was performed and they departed for Philadelphia, but caused a notice of the weating to be advertised in a Brookiny paper a day or two ago. On this clew the family lawyer, Mr. E. Jackson, of No. 45 Broaiway, Williamsburg, visited Philadelphia, and on Friday outsined from the newly wedded couple a stipulation that the principal of her fortune should remain intact for the benefit of her children, reserving to themselves only the interest. Mrs. Taylor has been so shocked by the elopement of her daughter that she has decided to leave Williamsburg, and for that purpose the elegant mansion and all its contents will be send at auction on Tuesday next. Mr. Ross is also suffering deeply at the treatment he thus received from the fair, but to him false young lady.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics report during the last

THE RUSSIANS EASTER

Imposing Religious Services on the Syetlana.

THE MIDNIGHT MASS.

A Brilliant Procession and Easter Rejoicings.

At half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning the At hall-past seven o'clock yesterday morning the white flag with the red cross was broken from the top of the mainmast of the Russian dagship Svetlans, and the solemn service in memory of the burial of the Saviour begun on the gun deck of the frigate. The service was said by Father Pahome in front of the representation of Christ in the sepulcare, which had been placed on the stand to the left side of picture of St Nicholas during the services of the day before. There were present Admiraj Lieutenant the Grand Duke Constantine, Baron Schilling, Captain Novassilsky, Dr. Coudrine and the other officers of the flagsnip. All were in half full dress, with epaulettes, and wore their various orders. Behind were ranged the petty officers and the crew. THE SOLERN PROCESSION

After the service, which consisted of the chanting of various prayers and the reading of the evangelist's narration of the burial of the Saviour, the bead of the procession was formed in the following manner:-The same gentlemen who had officiated in a similar manner at the service of the day before-namely. Admiral at the service of the day before—namely, Admiral Boutakoff, Captain the Grand Duke Alexis, Sub-Lieutemant the Grand Duke Constantine and Fieet Surgeon Dr. Coudrine—advanced and raised up from the stand the representation of Chriss in the sepulcine. The holy father, clad in black vestments, then blaced himself under the picture, which the bearers raised above his head, in his hands he carried the Holy Evangels. Captain Novossisky, executive ofneer of the ship, placed himself in front, carrying a lighted caude. Beaund him were two sailor boys bearing silver candlesticks. All around the gun deck, next to the sides of the ship, were ranged sailors, each holding a lighted taper in his right hand. The procession then passed along the starboard side of the ship, all bearing lighted tapers, as follows:—First came Captain Novossisky, beand him the two sailor boys bearing the silver candlesticks. Next came the sailor choir, each holding a taper, chanting dirges. Then came the holy picture, with its rich handings of red voivat and bulioned fringe, supported over the officiating priest by the loar officers. Fire right hand corner in front was borne by Sub-Lieutenant the Grand Duke Constantine. At the left, in front, was supported by Captain the Grand Duke Alexis, while Admirat Boutakoff was at the left. Then came the officers in a body, each bearing a taper, and making a fine appearance in their rich uniform, with their treasting littering with the crosses of various orders. After these followed the rest of the sailors, headed by their petty officers. As the procession passed along the gun deck the sailors at the sides crossed themselved devoutly. After passing along the starboard side of the gun deck the sailors at the sides crossed themselved devoutly. After passing along the starboard side of the gun deck the procession turned at the bows and returned by the port side to the starting point. The bearers here placed the picture on a stand where the altar is saually erected, and the officers and men raymed their placed in

chairs in the commencement of the service.

Chairs in the service and touched the dock with his head and kiesed the Holy Evangel, which he had laid on the victure, and then the four corners of the latter. The Admiral, the Grand Dukes, Baron Schilling and all the officers then advanced in a body and went through the same ceremony as at the service of the day provious. The crew then followed and kiesed the book and picture, and the service was over, having lasted an hour and a half.

A MILITARY VISIT.

Captain Kouschakeweisch, military attaché to the Russian Legation at Washington, visited the Svetiana at ten in the morning in full uniform to call on the Admiral and Captain the Grand Duke Alexia.

ON SHORE.

or shorts.

Captain the Grand Duke Alexis went ashore at the foot of Twenty-third street in his gig at one P. M., returning in the evening to his vesset. The Grand Duke Constantine went on shore in the morning, returning to the Svotians at half-past one P. M.

Constantine went on shore in the morning, returning to the Svotiana at half-nast one P. M.

At a quarter before tweive o'clock last night the cerymoniet in celebration of the resurrection of the hote Saviour took place on board the flagship. There were present in full uniform, with awords and cocked hats, Admiral Boutakoff, Captain the Grand Duke Cantantine, General Nicholas Shiskin, the Russian Minister at Washington; Baron Vladimir de Boulsco, Russian Consul General in Knookas Shiskin, the Russian Minister at Washington; Baron Vladimir de Boulsco, Russian Consul General at New York; Captain Kouschakewetsch, Military Attuché to the Russian Legation at Washington; Admiral Kroun, Baron Schilling, Dr. Condrine, Captain Novossisky and the other officers, midshipmen and crew of the flagship. The officers were all in luil dress, with swords, epaulets and cocked hats, wearing all their orders. The Admiral, the Grand Duke Alexis and Baron Schilling were the uniform of the suite of the Emperor, dark green embroidered with silver. The Ambassador was dressed in his rich diplomatic uniform, rich in gold embroidery, the Consul General also being in full official dress. The Officers of the Jagachip were dark green uniform, with gold embroidery on the collars and cuffs. The Admiral wore across his breast the red silk ribbon by the Order of St. Anne, and the Grand Duke Alexis the broad blue ribbon of the family Order of St. Andrew. ribbon of the family Order of St. And The Grand Duke Constanting were the of this Order. The uniform of Captain Kou

ribbon of the family Order of St. Andrew. The Grand Duke Constantine wore the star of this Order. The uniform of Captain Kousenakewitsch, of the Artillery of the Guard, was especially brilliant. It was of dark green, with gold; bine pantaloons, with red stripes; a broad silver beit, and wearing a golden heimet, on top of which was a golden engle and a silver star, and from which was a golden engle and a silver star, and from which was a golden engle and a silver star, and from which was a golden engle and a silver star, and from which was formed on the gun deck, in front of the altar, and which proceeded up the port side ladder to the quarter deck, passing the starboard side of the flagsnip. First came the sailor choir, chaunting prayers, all with light tapers. The holy lather then advanced, bearing a golden cross and a taper. He was clad in an underrobe of coth of silver, over which, in front, hung a band of red silk, with gold crosses and edging. Over this was the large robe, with wide golden collar of green silk, with the golden cross. Next came some sailors, in holiday dress, bearing the holy evangels and images of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary and various saints, and all having lighted candles in their hands. Then a brilliant galaxy of officers, glittering with embroderies of gold and silver and with the ribbons and crosses of the various orders. Those were headed by Admiral Boutskoff, tet Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, Admiral Krown, the Russian Minister, the Consul General, Captain Kouschakewetsch and Captain Novossilsky. All carried lighted candles. Following these came the sailors of the Svetlana, to the number of over 300, in heiday dress, and bearing each a lighted candle. As this splendid procession, the moving lights, the clear, starry mininght sky above, the rigging of the vessel standing out black in the night, and the sleeping city seen over the bulwarks. After having passed around the deck the procession, the moving lights, the sealor choir the ship, preparatory to descending to the galacti

dorocad." (Christ is risen from the dead! He has conquered death. He has given life to those in the tomb.)

After the chanting of these various tunes, the priest responding, the brilliant procession passed down the starts to the gun deck where, before the richly decorated attar, a solemn mass was said by the priest. The candles were all extinguished before the mass commenced. The picture of "Christ in the Fomb" had disappeared meanwhile, thus typitying the Resurrection. The mass was the same as that ordinarily chanted, except that the sacred door remained open, showing the Holy Sacrament—emblematical of Christ showing himself to the world after the Resurrection. The Father during the ceremony read the first chapter of St. John. At the end of the mass he walked out of the door holding a cross and said three times by Russian, "Christ is risen," and after each time the congregation responded, "It is true He has risen." Advancing in order the Admiral, Grand Dukes and Minister Shiskin leading, the worshippers kissed the cross and then the priest three times on the cheeks. The officers then kissed the Amirial in a similar manner, the Dukes and each other one saying, "Christ is risen," and the other, "It is true He has risen." The sailors sise did the same with each other. After the mass the priest blesged the Laster dish, which was made of cheese, butter, cream and raishes.

Laster dish, which was made of cheese, butter, cream and raisins.

Tables were spread on the gun deck and deck below for the satiers, and on them were placed kaster eggs the Easter dish and cold ham and other meats. The Grand Puke Alexia then ate a little at one of the tables and wished his crew "a good teast day." The crew then fell to and were soon hard at work. The officers and other officials then adjourned to the Admiral's cabin, where they supped with the Admiral and Grand Puke, the Easter dish and Easter eggs being among the dishes. The supper was over at a late hour, the procession and mass having lasted until a quarter-past one A. M.

Just before the commencement of the ceremonies a gazette was read in the wardroom announcing that the Emperor had conferred upon Leutenants Ergons choff and Menchikeff the Cross of St. Anne, and Fins Commander Alexieff that of St. Stanslas.

RAILROAD MEETING.

First mortgage bondholders of the St. Louis. Altes and Terre Haute Railroad, representing \$896,000 of week 482 deaths. 4s; birrie 1'0 marriages and 40 still